# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTY DUMPTY, GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 22d atreet, -THE TEMPERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th street, -ITALIAN OPERA-BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- RICHARD III .- ROD

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-PYGMALION-ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street an

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street,—Robinson Crusol and His Man Priday, 4c. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th ave.

NIBLO'S CARDEN, Broadway .- THE BURLESQUE EX-GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. -- COMIC SKETCHES AND LIVING STATUES -- P. UTO. CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway.-ETHIC PIAN ENTER AINMENTS-THERE STRINGS TO ONE BOW BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HO SE, 201 Bowery.—Comic STEINWA" HALL, Fourteenth street.-Grand Orare

NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.-RISLEY'S HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-Hooley's

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

### TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Friday, May 14, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers. BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN WILL

future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,

ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all letters for the New York Herald will be received as above.

### TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements should be sent in before eight o'clock, P. M., to insure proper classifi cation.

# THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated may 13, Reverdy Johnson yesterday formally telegrapher from London to Washington his resignation a perican Minister at the Court of St. James. The London Times still discusses the Alabama claims It had an editorial yesterday in which it claime that in submitting the question to arbitration England has conceded all that she possibly can con-

A large number of persons have been arrested in Teheran, supposed to have been implicated in the recent religious riot.

Another very severe engagement is reported to have taken place at Las Minas on the 3d inst. Or the Cuban side were several American regiments The fight was very severe, culminating in a hand to hand encounter. The Spaniards fled, with a loss of over four hundred killed and wounded.

The rumor that Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister at Washington, had demanded his passports, is incorrect. On the contrary, Senor Roberts says Spain entertains the most cordial feelings towards the United States, and has no cause for greavance in regard to Cuban matters. He scouts the idea of triple alliance, and says Spain will not allow herself to be used by England and France against the United States, especially as the latter very recently expressed the strongest sympathy with her attemp to throw off a despotic government.

In the Nova Scotta House of Representatives or Wednesday the Attorney General submitted an abstract of the provincial policy respecting confedera tion, increased subsidies and increased represents tiga in the Dominion Parliament, and a m tion of the arrangements regarding the taxation, trade and fisheries of Nova Scotia are demanded, at approving vote of the people to be had before any

final settlement is accepted.

Information was received in Montreal yesterday that the English Privy Council is considering the ad-visability of relinquishing all her colonies except

The Colored Men's National Executive Committe waited upon President Grant yesterday and prosented an address advocating the appointment of few colored men to office in the Northern States order to convince the Southerners that the North is address closed with thanks for the favors Presider Grant had already granted the negroes. The Presi dent, it is said, replied that he would give the sub-

Mr. Douglas, Acting Commissioner of Internal Re venue, has decided that eight and tobacco revenue stamps are to be sold by no one but Collectors, and their sale by or purchase from any one else subjects the contracting parties to a penalty.

Chief Justice Chase has rendered another impor tant decision in Virginia. A United States Marsha who turned over the government funds to the con federacy in 1861 was on trial, and pleaded the sig tute of limitations, which the Chief Justice accepted All postmasters and other officers similarly situated will probably plead the same.
Attorney General Hoar has decided that officers

serving in campaigns against the Indians are entitled to brevets for meritorious service in the presence of the enemy, a recent law of Congress permitting brevets to be conferred only during

sissippi bridge at St. Louis. Boring has begun on iois shore in order to reach a rock to serve as a foundation for a shore abutment.

secticut Legislature has ratified the con-

stitutional amendment.

A convention has been called in Montgomery, Ala., of all business men and planters in the State, to form an immigration company.

The County National Bank in Clearfield, Pa., was

entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed The coal miners' strike in Pennsylvania has spread to Pittston, where 1,600 workmen yesterday ceased

Dorchester is to be annexed to Boston

The City.

Samuel D. Talbot, a young man residing at No. 1 Montague terrace, Brooklyn, attempted to kill a young lady named Lizzie Scribner, who resides in ise, early yesterday morning. He had professed ardent love for the young lady, but she

an early hour of the night and attempted to chloro-form her while she was asleep; but failing in that he shot at her twice, injuring her in the head and hand. Supposing that he had killed her he retired to his own room and biew his brains out. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict accordingly. Miss Scribner is doing well, but her wounds are serious. in the Board of Aldermen yesterday resolutions were adopted appropriating \$5,000 for the celebration of the Fourth of July, and relative to certifying

bills for advertising for paving streets, &c. In the Board of Assistant Aldermen donations amounting to only four hundred and sixteen dollars were made to churches. A bulkhead was ordered built at the foot of Forty-fourth street, North river,

The dead body of a man, whose name is un known, was discovered in East river, near the Brooklyn side, yesterday, the throat cut from ear to ear. The body was much decomposed and had on

nothing but underclothing.
In the case of Joanna O'Connor and Anna Pearsall. week, by order of Judge Cardozo, for alleged con tempt of Court, Judge Clerke yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus returnable before Judge Cardozo this morning. Some time ago the women pub-lished a remarkable letter claiming that Judge Cardozo had intimidated lawyers from appearing for them, and had stated that even ir a habeas corpus was ordered in their cases he had arranged with all

the judges to make it returnable before himself.

The examination in the case of B. F. Ten Eyck, the actor, who is charged with obtaining money on forged paymaster's checks, was continued before oner Osborn yesterday, and the defenda was held in \$2,000 bail.

The stock market yesterday opened firm, but under went a decline, recovering buoyancy later in the afternoon. A movement is on foot to close the Stock Exchange at four o'clock; and suspend street dealings after that hour. Gold was firmer, advancing to 138%. The government gold brought 138.41.

Prominent Arrivals in the City. General Reeve, of the United States Army, and A

litan Hotel.

F. Allen and C. Van Benthuysen, of Albany; Colone W. H. Harris, of the United States Army; J. N. McCullough, of Pittsburg; Senator S. C Pomeroy, of Kansas; ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, and John V. Baker, of Comstock, are at the St Judge McCormick, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. A. J.

Clark, of Glasgow, are at the St. Charles Hotel. General George W. Buck, of Chemung: James Ter villiger, of Albany; Senator Cole, of Washington; Captain J. M. Hood, of Illinois: N. H. Hashronek o san Francisco, and Captain J. Raymond, of Borden

town, N. J., are at the Astor Honse. Professor Thorpe, of St. Louis; Dr. G. Symes, of Cambridge, Mass., and Captain E. R. Wilson, of Buf falo, are at the St. Julien Hotel.

The Third Month of General Grant's Administration-What is the Promise?

We are in the third month of General Grant's administration, and still there are no visible signs in the heavens of the dawn of the millennium. The General's inaugural was a good thing. It gave general satisfaction in reference to the Cabinet, and likewise on economy, retrenchment, reform, an honest payment of the national debt, the fifteenth amendment and our foreign relations; but Washburne, first choice as Secretary of State, was a riddle, and the general make-up of the Cabinet, as it now stands, not only puzzles the politicians, but is by all sorts of men accepted in the lump as a mystery past finding out. All that the politicians profess to know of the Cabinet is that Fish in diplomacy is a disciple of Seward : that Boutwell is the instrument of a faction in Congress; that Cox, Cresswell and Hoar are mere political make weights; that General Rawlins, as Secretary of War, is only the recording clerk of General Sherman, and that good old Mr. Borie, in the Navy, is but the tender to Admiral Porter. All accounts concur in extolling the piety, gentleness and amiability of the venerable Borie, and how, after spending a portion of the week in Washington, under Porter's instructions, he leaves on Saturday to spend his Sunday in the more genial Sabbath day at-

mosphere of Philadelphia. The Cabinet, taking all such criticisms with a liberal sprinkling of salt, might be improved by reconstruction; for, as it is, in the lump we have no promise of great things in any special department. Nor are there any hopeful signs of retrenchment and reform in the general division of the spoils. What with his impediments of the House and the Senate and the ravenous outside crowd of office vultures and the Tenure of Office law, here was a tough job. General Grant, however, plunged into this jungle of the spoils as he plunged into the jungle of the Wilderness, expecting hard knocks, but resolved to get through. He has got through; but the groans of the wounded are painful to hear, and through the rank and file of the republican camps there are weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. To change the figure, this scramble for the spoils has been a most disgraceful and demoralizing spectacle, and the prevailing influences at headquarters do not promise much in the way of retrenchment and reform. The evils here brought to light may lie in the established and pernicious system of personal rewards for party services, but still these evils, since General Grant's inauguration, have been developed more alarmingly than ever before; for never before has there been in this country such an exhibition of impudence, rapacity and shameless wrangling over the public plunder.

The results were inevitable. It is simply impossible to give general satisfaction in parcelling out the plunder when the office-seekers compared with the offices are as ten to one. Hence the prevailing hue and cry among the republican journals over the stupid appointments of this administration, its ingratitude to its friends and its reckless disregard of the claims of the unlucky beggars, hat in hand, turned empty away. They have become even scandalous in their accusations; for they say that the favors of the administration are bought and sold, that gifts of houses and lots, and horses and carriages, and books and hats, and boots and shoes find a cordial welcome at headquarters; and these accusers ask us in derision, what can you expect of an administration which invites approaches that were repulsed even by John Tyler, Fillmore and Andy Johnson?

In relation to all such charges we hold that custom gives an excuse to General Grant, and that the beggarly and contemptible stinginess of the government to its faithful servants whose services cannot be measured by dollars and cents is an excuse for the custom of private subscriptions and individual offerings in such cases. The British government rewarded Wellington in princely gifts of honors, money and rich estates, while for services incalculably greater and more important than those of the

ceives from his government a military promotion, with its perquisites, which hardly meet his proper expenses. Some of his fellow citizens patriotically step in to his relief and he receives their offerings. They make his mind easy touching his private affairs, and thus he may more largely devote his energies to his public duties. We may admire the remarkable example of that sterling soldier, General George H. Thomas, in refusing all such private recognitions of his great achievements, from the gift of a mansion to the gift of a service of silver; but the fashion runs the other way, and General Grant has only followed the fashion. He is a practical man, and, moreover, he has doubtless acted upon the idea that it would be squeamish to decline a gift really useful the acceptance of which is regarded as a compliment by the giver.

But, absolving the President upon these natters, the question still recurs, what is the promise of his administration? He has given us nothing yet but his inaugural, his Cabinet and his general division of the spoils upon which to form a judgment. Judging from these things the promise is not very bright. He has reduced to practice the radical doctrine of "equal rights," regardless of race or color : for his appointments cover all shades of race and color, from the Caucasian to the undiluted Atrican. He has also practically recognized women's rights in the appointment of a good lot of patriotic women as postmasters. And so it turns out, while the republican journals par excellence have become in some cases as bad as the copperheads in the flings and denunciations of the President, that Wendell Phillips, Fred Douglass and the women's rights women sing his praises and crown him with flowers. This marks the consummation of a great revolution; but what next? Our too sanguine expectations have subsided. Saladin sitting in the White House, and, while loungingly smoking his cigar, discussing the claims of Tom, Dick and Harry for the consulate of Chinchowfoo, or the Post Office at Jones' Crossroads, is a disappointment. Nor does it satisfy us to hear that while General Grant proposes to do nothing for the present on the Alabama claims, Cuba, St. Domingo, or Mexico, his private opinions on each and all these subjects are those of Young America. Public acts are

what we want, not private opinions.

To sum up—in the third month of an administration with four years before it for the development of a policy, if but little is promised but little can be reasonably expected. The promise, however, upon one manifest deficiency, is not encouraging. We refer to the deficiency in the administration in the sagacity to grasp, and the energy for decisive action, demanded by the crisis in reference to our domestic and foreign affairs. We must have retrenchment and reform on a grand scale in our domestic affairs, or a vigorous foreign policy of expansion from this administration, or in the elections for the next the short method of removing our present burden of taxes and debt will work another political revolution. How important, then, the question, Will this administration be a failure?

Important from Cuba-Defeat and Retreat of Spanish Troops-American Volunteers Rogaged.

From Havana by way of Key West we have advices reporting the progress of the Cuban revolution to the 12th instant and conveying intelligence to the effect that a sanguinary engagement had taken place between the patriot forces, aided by a number of American and Dominican volunteers, and the Spanish soldiers, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the latter. The battle was fought on the 3d instant, at Las Minas. The Spaniards, numbering twelve hundred men, under command of General Lesca, attacked an entrenched position held by the insurgents, under the peronal orders of General Quesada. Quesada placed the native Cubans in front, covering them with four hundred American and Dominican volunteers, the latter having orders to fire on them if they ran. The Cubans fought desperately. The Spaniards assailed the position three times, using the bayonet with vigor. Two assaults were repulsed by the Cubans. The third attack being exceedingly severe, the insurgent defenders began to waver, when Quesada ordered his rear guard to the front, thus driving the Cubans into the ranks of the enemy, when a terrible hand to hand conflict ensued, at the termination of which, after a terrible butchery, the Spaniards gave way, retreating in good order, with a loss of four huudred and sixty in killed and wounded, the revolutionists losing two hundred men. Quesada's men burned the town of San Miguel, in sight of the retreating Spaniards, and it is thought that they will henceforth act on the offensive. being flushed with victory, and confident in the ultimate success of the cause of independence. Spaniards at a safe distance from the scene of danger predict the triumph of the cause of Spain, but we must say that their news becomes very gloomy when we read of Cuban patriots and American and Dominican volunteers being united for one common, glorious issue.

THE ITALIAN CABINET.-Victor Emanuel had a change of Cabinet on the 12th instant, Premier Menebrea retiring in favor of Count Cambray-Digny. Yesterday, the 13th instant, the old Ministry went out of office, when General Menebrea took up the portfolio of President and named the Cabinet, which we publish to-day. Presto, change! Who can say under which thimble the "little joker" is in Florence?

NOT A CANDIDATE.-Mr. D. M. Leatherman, of Memphis, announces that he is not a candidate for Governor of Tennessee. It was not Leatherman, but another man.

TONNAGE DUES IN CUBA. -- Our Washington despatch calls attention to recent advices from Cuba in regard to the fact that American vessels in the ports of that island are obliged to pay one dollar gold per ton higher duties than British or any other national ships. The subject is worthy of the attention of Mr. Fish and Consul Plumb, and we call their attention to it. If we have got to pay more for being American citizens we should like to know or which of our particular merits this extra charge is founded.

ANOTHER WASHBURN IN THE FIELD.-The name of Peter T. Washburn is proposed as a candidate for Governor of Vermont, What nanced his advances. He came home at great Duke, General Grant, a poor man, re- an interminable family those Washburns are! hearted fellows!

The Reported Tripartite Alliance and the Cuban Question.

Whenever the tide of events in Europe or America runs particularly strong the old idea that animated the Holy Alliance is sure to crop out upon the surface, and we hear grand announcements of a combination of Powers which, by triple alliance, is to control all action and stop the course of events. This was the scheme of the Holy Alliance originated at Paris in 1815, and assented to by all the European dynasties of that day except England and the Pope of Rome. Its ostensible object was "to regulate the States of Christendom on principles of Christian amity;" but its real purpose was to counteract the spirit of propagandism and revolution which the birth of the American republic had started on its mission among the nations, and to preserve existing dynasties which, at the period when the Holy Alliance scheme was invented, had just triumphed over the fruits of the French revolution and consigned Napoleon to perpetual imprisonment.

The old scheme received a deadly blow through that famous declaration of Canning, which, by preventing the intervention of the allied Powers in behalf of Spain against her rebellious colonists, called all Spanish-America into national existence; and the old alliance was finally buried to rise no more by the French revolution of 1830. It was when Mr. Canning was making his fight with the anti-liberalism of the original scheme that Mr. Monroe came to his aid with the declaration of the American principle known as the Monroe doctrine. But no sooner does any people in Europe or America move in behalf of freedom than straightway comes a project of a new holy, or, as the modern phrase expresses it, tripartite alliance, to preserve some existing tyranny. The most notable recent examples are the cele brated tripartite treaty proposition which followed the Ostend Conference, under which England, France and the United States were to guarantee Spain against any development of the free idea in Cuba, and the alliance between France, Spain and England, ostensibly to collect certain debts of Mexico, but really to abolish free government there.

As a check on revolution in Western Europe these tripartite alliances are useful things to the dynasties. They form an organized opposition to modern political propagandism, and at the same time serve each at home as a diversion against local troubles. It is a notable fact in the tone and temper of modern thought that the people of every nation sympathize with all rebels except their own. Against this impulse the moral weight of dynastic alliances and their concomitant legislation in the shape of neutrality laws and similar enactment affords a very convenient foil at home. We may sympathize, but we must respect the laws and public treaties. This is the case with Spain at this moment. She occupies the anomalous position of establishing a rebellious government at home and defending the ancient tyranny in Cuba. It is not principles but dynastic rights she claims to defend. The agitation of the tripartite treaty question and dynastic rights over their own rebels is a very useful foil to the revolutionary government in Madrid, counteracting as it does the propensity to further revolution which is so strong among all the political parties in the Spanish

peninsula to-day. But such combinations can never have any permanent effect in America. The theory of government founded on popular consent is too firmly rooted in the New World to be checked or thwarted here by dynastic combinations. every attempt of that kind since 1776 has not only failed, but by its failure has weakened dynastic power in Europe and given new vigor to the ideas there which are steadily preparing the impending fall. Our material development has been so enormous and so rapid, and at the aid or influence, that we are beginning to exercise a corresponding counter influence on the views of cabinets and the schemes of dynasties We now form a most important part of that world outside of Europe which is steadily belittling the ancient and venerable idea called "the balance of power in Europe." We are uniting the world with the bands of trade and the ties of material interests. China, Japan, Australia and Russia in Asia are throwing their commercial interests into the scale, and the balance of power in the world is the coming

rule of international diplomacy. A tripartite treaty, therefore, between two or three of the dynasties of Western Europe on the Cuban question is a matter of small importance to us except in one respect. It shows us that our government should have a guiding policy. Antiquated politicians may wait to see what England or France thinks upon any question before they make up their minds as to what they will think, but they belong to our period of national babyhood. The coming American statesman will base his ideas upon American needs. The nation has a policy enshrined in the popular heart, and it is the Monroe policy. This is well known in Europe, and many of our readers will remember the excitement caused there by the con-gress of American Ministers at Ostend fifteen was supposed that the Cabinet at Washington would accept the conclusions of that congress as the cardinal points of American diplomacy. But the administration of poor Pierce was only equal to letting "I dare not wait upon I would." Whenever we have an administration equal to the occasion of announcing that our action will be governed by our interests, and that it will be in accordance with American ideas and American impulses, we shall bear no more of the nonsense of the tripartite alliances Europe to shape and control events in the New World. The Monroe policy is the natural antagonist of the Holy Alliance and all its brood. The nation is equal to its require ments, and hopes for statesmen that will not betray the national aspirations.

SIGNIFICANT.-The Nashville Ranner hears of a county superintendent who has received over five thousand dollars and established but two schools-and a large country dry goods store. Schoolmasters are probably abroad in that part of Tennessee.

"THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY."-It is stated that the colored troops of George town, D. C., have tendered their services to President Grant for the purpose of assisting him in running the government. Noble

Equal Rights.

In the Woman's Rights Convention, on Wednesday, there was a characteristic display of feminine notions on the subject of equality and of the feminine view as to what is the main point. As to equality, the view the women take of it was shown in the case of Mr. Foster. He did not agree with the women, and though his disagreement was quite fair it was unanimously voted that he nust keep his opinions to himself. He said something that the women did not like, and he was declared out of order with such round and rattling emphasis that he may forever regard himself as metaphorically knocked down nd dragged out. Equality, then, means accepting woman's sovereign caprice as absolute law. It means not to contradict a woman. It means not to believe it possible that woman can be wrong. This is the sort of equality that woman intends to enforce whereever she has the power. As the principal complaint has been that men have always cted in just this style, how is the world to be any better when woman has her way with it? All the women talked about what seemed to them the main point—that is, each one talked about herself. It was not only woman, woman, woman, all through, which we might expect, and which in itself is not offensive, but in each particular case it was the particular woman that was speaking who was the subject of the speech. This little egotism, however charmng in a small domestic circle, is less so on the platform. It will do very well when a woman only scolds her husband, but it is quite ridiculous when she comes out to scold the public. So far, however, the Woman's Rights Convention has really proved what it set about tothat there is need for a better cultivation of the feminine intellect.

If there be any question about what Senaor Sprague has been driving at in Congress t is pretty certain about one thing, and that is that his friends have been driven out of Providence. But perhaps that is so much the

THROWN OVER .- One of the great reformers of the Equal Rights Convention was very severe on the Revolution for its vagaries, and it was announced thereupon that the gentleman to whom the vagaries were due had no longer any part in that paradise. At the same time it was announced that this gentleman "had furnished most of the means for the publication of the paper." As the cashier is thrown over the printers had better look sharp.

THE BALANCE OF POWER.-It is now many years since Canning talked of "redressing the balance of power in the Old World by creating a counterpoise in the New." The recognition of the South American republics by England was the first result of this policy. Canning, however, did not then dream of the enormous power to be wielded so soon by the United States. We are the great controlling Power on the American Continent. Our will is law if we choose to execute it. In idea and in actual fact we are the advance guard of civilization. In any future consideration of the balance of power we must not be overlooked. The nations look to us and ask our aid; we cannot ignore our position. Old things have passed away; all things have be-

FRED DOUGLASS AND THE CONSTITUTION .-We notice that Fred Douglass proposes to strike out the word "white" wherever it occurs in the constitution. Will Fred state where it does occur in that instrument in the sense he applies to it?

THE State Temperance Alliance in Massahusetts is in a peck of trouble about its president, Mr. Spooner, who has been invited to resign, but has concluded not to comply with the proposition. The cause of the rumance" and "proscription." It seems, then, that the New England fanatics are beginning to appreciate the fact that there is such a word as "intolerance," and that its definition can be found in Noah Webster's Dictionary.

"Poor Virginia!"- The Richmond Enuirer states that "poor as Virginia is, she is very day getting poorer; deep as she is in debt, she is every day getting deeper." Wake up! wake up! Old Virginia! It is not your destiny to descend from the richest of States to the poorest.

"Done"-An important word in the vocabulary of American progress.

A VALUABLE CHURCH MEMBER.-The Lowell Courier relates that "a worshipper in a church the other Sunday is reported to have been waked up enough by the passing of a contribution box to ejaculate 'season,' and then went to sleep again." That devotee ought to he made to understand that it is a Christian's duty to worship both "In season and out of eason." But the pious people in Massachusetts have a way of their own in performing

LEARN TO LABOR AND TO WAIT .- The trouble with James Buckley was that he would not work for his living. He wanted to make money in some faster way, and so he stole an express wagon, with all its valuable contents. Judge Bedford sentenced him to fifteen years' hard labor. Had Buckley taken a different view of things he might have got an express wagon in five years of hard labor.

THE BROAD CHURCH .- "We have got done oraying," said the prophetic reporter as the ast spike was driven into the Pacific Railroad. We worship now in the grander service of working out the great problems of human destiny.

A CONSULAR JOB. -Somebody who wants to e United States Consul at Southampton is working dreadfully to oust the present incumbent by showing his former sympathy with rebels. Since we can forgive the doings of Longstreet perhaps we can forgive even sympathy with those doing.

BAD FOR AGITATORS.—They have a queer custom down South just now. Whenever a man makes himself conspicuous in a district by trying to push his political fortunes at the expense of the neighborhood by agitation and the utterance of harangues calculated to demoralize labor and make property unsafe, somebody follows him out on the road and shoots him. This usage has had great effect. Atlanta is full of conscience-stricken agitators who are afraid to leave town,

Senator Sumner's Speech in England. On Wednesday last we published a résumé of the opinions of the English press on Senator Sumner's late speech on the Alabama claims. These opinions were gleaned from the various papers published after the full text of the Senator's speech had been received. Now, it seems not a little strange that while the press of Great Britain freely criticised Mr. Sumner's argument the speech itself should be withheld from the general public. It is true that the London Daily News and Star, both liberal journals, have given extracts from the document, but this can hardly be regarded as sufficient to satisfy the intelligent thinking people of Great Britain, who desire to know exactly where they stand on this subject. To our way of thinking the proper course to pursue would be to have given Sumner's speech in full. This would have explained all. It would have put the Alabama claims in the light in which the American people desire that these claims should be regarded, and nothing more. As this has not been done let us hope that when the press exhausts its criticisms the question will be fairly stated by the publication of the full text of the speech, in order that the people of Great Britain may fully understand for themselves the American side of the question.

A WESTERN MUDDLE ABOUT A SCHOOL TEACHER.-A Western paper states that a school teacher "in a Minnesota town appeared in some private parlor theatricals. The board, indignant at such unpardonable conduct, voted his discharge. The public, likewise indignant at the board, met and offered that body the alternative of rescinding their action or resigning." This is a refreshing instance of Puritanism transplanted from New England to the usually liberal and tolerant West.

THE Richmond Enquirer suggests that "if somebody would come to Richmond and bang out a flag with the device of a carpetbag and play the 'Rogue's March' what a company he could raise!" Such talk as this is not calculated to help Virginia getting out of debt, nor in restoring her to friendly relations with other

OF AGE.—The Connecticut Legislature vesterday adopted the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, making the twenty-first State that has legally done so.

RAILS IN THE STREET.-It is rather expensive for city railroad companies to have their tracks out of repair. One of them has just been compelled to pay the price of a horse that was injured by having his foot caught in a hole alongside the track.

#### Fred Douglass and Social Rights-Amalgamation the Ultimatum of the Radicals.

High above all the usual clamor of platform speakers at the meetings of the American Anti-Slavery Society resounds the voice of Fred Donglass, declaring the rights of blacks to social equality with whites. Fred Douglass is not satisfied with the abolition of slavery; "if it had died honestly the society would have died honestly with it." He is not willing to be satisfied even with the recognition of the legal and political rights of the negro which the universal adoption of the fifteenth amendment would confirm. Nor would he be satisfled if Congress were to do what he deems its duty and "see not only that the negroes have the right to vote, but that they shall have the right to acquire land, to till it for themselves and to enjoy its fruits." In behalf of the negroes he said "what they wanted was elbowroom to work out their own destiny." And what he believes to be their destiny is clear from his hearty endorsement of the resolutions adopted by acclamation at the meeting on Tuesday in Steinway Hall, particularly of one resolution remonstrating against "the proslavery spirit of Southern slavery," which "we see but too plainly in the ortracism and exclusive action of the most of the public houses in this city towards the colored people;" and of another which reads thus :-

another which reads thus:—
Resolved, That we see, with especial satisfaction, that the Lieutenant Governor of a State, black though he be, can be courteously received in a New York hotel; and since neither church nor press has yet roused itself to put an end to this heathenlish and minamous spirit of caste, we trust that the blacks of the South will claim their full proportion of State offices, in order that governors, having broken their way into hotels, churches, lecture rooms and the other resorts of men, the private citizen who shares the color of the first champion may in time find admittance.

Fred Douglass' view of the negro's manifest destiny is also shown by his significant remark in explanation of his avowed "sympathy with democrats." Calhoun, he intimated, had long ago anticipated Wendel Phillips and Seward in foreseeing that an irrepressible conflict was inevitable, and that slavery would ultimately be abolished. "The democracy saw the result that some day a negro would come into the House of Congress and into the Senate. That is what the progress of events predicted, and it is coming. Give the negro the right to vote and all this must come. The democrat said, 'Give the negro the right to vote and amalgamation will come.' Their friends said. 'Oh, no, it will not.' The democrat said it would. Well, the times are advancing." Douglass adds that "the salvation of this country is in becoming incorporated in the American body politic, incorporated into society," &c. "He would say welcome the black man to any position and every position for which his talents and his habits fitted him. Do this and you will have peace." In fine, amalgamation is the ultimatum of Fred Douglass.

If we remember aright Fred Douglass once very sharply and properly snubbed and rebuked a white man who sought to intrude into his family circle, soliciting the hand of his daughter in marriage, together with a dowry of ten thousand dollars. But "the progress of events" has, perhaps, modified his views. He has naught but soorn for "the inhuman and unchristian prejudice against race"the "senseless prejudice," as Miss Dickinson stigmatizes it in her miscegénation novel, "What Answer?" Nor has he forbearance even with the "imperfect sympathies" which the gentle Elia confessed. This country can be saved, according to the anti-slavery radicals, only by filling it with mongrel, hybrid populations like those of Mexico and Central and South America. Wendell Phillips has discovered that what "troubled the hopes of the nation and perilled its existence was in reality an original Saxon narrowness of self-concelt in the superiority of its own blood." This "heathenish and infamous prejudice" must be eradicated ere the desire can be realized which was expressed by Miss Lucy